

WIGWAM!

THE SCENES ABOUT TOWN LAST NIGHT.

The Serenades and Speeches.

GOSSIP OF THE SALONS.

Series of Rows at the Continental.

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN MAKES SOME REMARKS.

Lewis D. Campbell on the Crisis

THE DOINGS OF THE COMMITTEES.

Arrival of the Hon. A. H. Stephens.

ABOUT TOWN SCENES THIS MORNING.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

As the days of the Convention drag themselves along, the excitement caused by its assembling in our midst is abating somewhat.

At the Continental, last evening, there was not such a rush and throng as on the previous night.

The Committee on Resolutions, considerable discussion arose, more especially upon the subject of the address to the people of the United States.

The Outside Scenes about the Continental, during a portion of the evening, were lively in the extreme, and quite entertaining to a looker-on.

At least half a dozen gentlemen made the attempt, but no one of them met with anything like success in the way of success.

When a fresh speaker appeared upon the balcony he was saluted with the queries, "Who are you?" "Why don't you show your credentials?"

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We will state just here, for the information of delegates from abroad, as well as in defense of the good name of our city, that the greater portion of the crowd by far was composed of half-grown boys, who ought to have been put to bed by their mothers an hour before.

A Riot Imminent. At one time it was feared that a disturbance would be the result. A large posse of the "Reserve Corps" were consequently present to interfere at the proper moment.

General Hamilton Promises a Speech. But this gang of boisterous striplings finally succeeded in disheartening and dispersing the speakers, and then they journeyed elsewhere in search of amusement.

The crowd of boys then filed past the Girard House, and returned by way of the Continental, singing at the top of their voices.

"Colorado" Again on the War Path. "Colorado" Jewett having exhausted the fertile subject of the Wigwam, its people and policy, he has struck out boldly on his own responsibility, and proposes a grand scheme by which the Union is to be thoroughly saved.

Office of the National Convention for the purpose of the South, whose people had marched onward with the vigorous and unexampled progress of the republic.

To the American People. Philadelphia, August 16, 1866. An independent sentiment of liberty, that is maintaining the simple platform of the Constitution of our fathers, without any additions or alterations, to be made or changed by the people.

How stands the Republic to-day? A civil war inaugurated by the seceding faction of the party—not the G. O. radical faction, who would want to do, with the Republic preserved, freedom for all mankind—as a sab at the heart of the Constitution.

The sword was selected, and in doing so it was declared that no state could or should secede. The fact that the South had seceded from the Union, and even that States could secede, and that war of harmony between States save a right to independence was admitted by a portion of the now controlling power.

The battle was fought; hostilities were suspended under a surrender of Lee, Lee, and an acknowledgment of defeat on the part of the South; slavery—maintain the Union or peace. The South waited for a movement to conclude the terms for this peace.

What then was the result of the war? The people of the South held in suspense as to their disposition—the secret fire of discontent still burning, only quenched by superior power—yet willing to negotiate a peace with the Republic, which will call upon you to come, the people to come in and save, from enemies now rising up against them—who in success will wield over you the power of lost liberty.

How, then, great and noble people of the North, South, East and West—guard well your birthright of liberty. Be looker-on, but prepare to hold meetings from our organizations and public meetings—committees from the people—the committee select from the people delegates to a convention, and as harmonious as now elevated, to treat with the triumphant radical power for a peace, or re-union, for an old Constitution—portentous. Make no principles a pretense; declare only your purpose to treat for that peace, that the Constitution, and invite the radicals to meet you.

THIRD EDITION THE GREAT CONVENTION

PROCEEDINGS TO-DAY.

Assembling of the Delegates.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The Speeches and the Resolutions.

THE DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

Interesting Scenes and Incidents.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special Report of the Proceedings and Incidents of the Convention, Photographically Reported and Transmitted Over Our Own Wires, Expressly and Exclusively for "The Evening Telegraph."

MIGHTY WIGWAM OF THE JOHNSON UNION NATIONAL CONVENTION, August 16, 10 A. M.

The Galleries. At half-past 9 A. M. the galleries at the Wigwam were almost filled, while all the avenues leading to it were lined with ladies and gentlemen bound in that direction.

Arrival of Delegates. At that time there were but few delegates present, but in less than a quarter of an hour the floor was likewise well filled.

Senator Doolittle. While the delegates were assembling the Band played national airs, and the crowd cheered Senator Doolittle and other prominent delegates on their entrance into the building.

The Prayer. O Lord God, Jehovah King of kings! we adore Thee as the first, the brightest, and the best of beings. All things visible and invisible are Thy creation.

Reception of the Document. The reading of the resolutions was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause, and at the close the audience rose en masse to give vent to their satisfaction.

Democracy Victory in Colorado. The Chairman then read a telegram from Colorado, announcing that the Administration had carried the election. This news was received with great applause.

National Executive Committee. On motion of Joseph S. Crowell, of New Jersey, a resolution was passed providing for the appointment of a National Executive Committee of two from each State.

Thanks to Mayor McMichael. Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, then offered a resolution, which was adopted amid vociferous applause, tendering the thanks of the Convention to his Honor Mayor McMichael for the successful precautions which he has taken in behalf of the preservation of the order of the city during the sittings of the Convention.

Third, Representation in the Congress of the United States and in the Electoral College is a right recognized in the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature, and essential to the existence of our republican institutions.

Fourth, We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress, as members thereof, none but men who admit this fundamental right of representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject only to the Constitutional right of each House to judge of the election returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth, The Constitution of the United States and laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government are reserved to the people thereof, and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, which right Congress cannot interfere with.

Sixth, Such amendments to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only by the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in proposing such amendments, whether by Congress or by a convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and an indecisive right to a voice and a vote.

Seventh, Slavery is abolished, forever prohibited, and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the enfranchised slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in every right of person and property.

Eighth, While we regard as utterly invalid and never to be assumed, or made of binding force, any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable, and we proclaim our purpose in discharging this duty, as in performing all other national obligations, to maintain, unimpaired and unimpaired, the honor and faith of the republic.

Ninth, It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers upon which its lot is cast, and we condemn, by making promptly and fully their use and rightful claims for services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have survived, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth, In Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, who in his great office has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution and the laws, and the interest of his country; unmoved by persecution, national deserved reproach; having faith unassailable in the people, and in the principles of free government,—we recognize a Chief Magistrate who is worthy of the nation, and equal to the great duties which his lot is cast, and we tender to him, in the discharge of his high and responsible duties, our profound respect, and the assurances of our cordial and sincere support.

The resolutions were adopted by a unanimous vote. [The Address, with after proceedings, will be published in succeeding editions.]

There is no very perceptible improvement in the appearance and accommodations of the Wigwam this morning, although in the way of ornamentation there are added a stuffed eagle with spread wings, and a small and inferior lithographic engraving of Andrew Johnson behind the chair.

At about half-past nine o'clock the spectators and delegates commenced assembling, and great running and scrambling ensued to procure seats. Those seated in the gallery were not before debarred from communication with the floor, but to-day a long board railing extended around the entire auditorium, precluding the recurrence of yesterday's difficult of crowded gangways.

After the meeting was called to order, at eight minutes past ten, the blessing of God was invoked in an eloquent and impressive prayer to the God of Nations, by William Reed Snyder, of Barnegat, an apparently very young, though earnest man.

CANADA. The Parliament Prorogued—Speech of the Governor-General.

OTTAWA, August 15.—At eleven o'clock to-day the Governor-General gave the Royal assent to the bills passed this session, and prorogued Parliament. The following is the important part of his speech:—

HONORABLE GENTLEMEN—I rejoice that you have completed your part for the session of the Parliament of North America, and I shall not fail to transmit to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, for presentation to Her Majesty, your address on the subject. An inspiring opportunity to act for the Union of the two Canadas, the consolidation of the Empire, which that law called into existence. The events of the last quarter of a century in the province you can mark. During that period the firm consolidation of your institutions, both political and municipal, the extended settlement of your country, the development of your internal resources and foreign trade, the important amendments of your laws, and, above all, the education which the adoption of the system of responsible government has afforded to your citizens in the well-traced ways of the British Constitution—the principles the application of which has been attended with so much advantage in the smaller Union, at the hands of your countrymen, have inspired in you a confidence in the future which you are now about to enter, and I fervently pray that the blessings which you have hitherto enjoyed may be given in larger measure to the new nationality of which you will form part, and the enjoyment of which will entitle you to a high place among the powers of the world.

Parliament Prorogued—Volunteers Ordered Out to Watch the Fenians at Buffalo—Symptoms of Mutiny—Arrival of Grenada—Col. Dennis Denounced as a Coward—The Weather.

TORONTO, C. W., August 15.—The Canadian Parliament was prorogued to-day at 11 o'clock by Governor Monk. The closing scenes of the session were undignified, intemperate, and noisy.

Volunteer companies are ordered to form in the vicinity of Fort Erie, on next Friday, to constitute an army of observation, and watch the movements of the Fenians at the Buffalo picnic. The force ordered out will consist of two or three thousand men. A very mutinous spirit prevails among the volunteers. The Thirtieth Battalion, Hamilton, who fought with the Queen's Own at Bidgeway, at an open meeting last evening unanimously resolved not to allow each other to be taken away. There is also a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Tenth Royals, who are determined not to go. Inadequate pay and bad treatment are the ostensible causes of the insubordination.

The naval brigade has been disbanded. The Heron, a three-masted schooner, and lately enlarged, is to be sold to-day at public auction to Hamilton. She is heavily armed with two Armstrong guns of large calibre. The Britannia, a similar vessel, is at St. Catharines, undergoing repairs. Two other gunboats have arrived from the United States. The Thirtieth Battalion, Hamilton, who fought with the Queen's Own at Bidgeway, at an open meeting last evening unanimously resolved not to allow each other to be taken away. There is also a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Tenth Royals, who are determined not to go. Inadequate pay and bad treatment are the ostensible causes of the insubordination.

TEXAS. Governor Throckmorton's Inaugural Address.

The following summary of the inaugural address of Governor Throckmorton of Texas, is telegraphed from Houston (August 10) to the New Orleans Journal:—

Governor Throckmorton's inaugural address was delivered yesterday morning (August 9), and occupied about two columns of the daily papers. He spoke with a noble and liberal spirit, and proceeded to Hamilton. She is heavily armed with two Armstrong guns of large calibre. The Britannia, a similar vessel, is at St. Catharines, undergoing repairs. Two other gunboats have arrived from the United States. The Thirtieth Battalion, Hamilton, who fought with the Queen's Own at Bidgeway, at an open meeting last evening unanimously resolved not to allow each other to be taken away. There is also a great deal of dissatisfaction among the Tenth Royals, who are determined not to go. Inadequate pay and bad treatment are the ostensible causes of the insubordination.

The following is a complete list of the National Banks in the Southern and South-western States:— North Carolina.—First National Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte; National Bank of Newbern, Newbern; Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh. South Carolina.—People's National Bank, Charleston; First National Bank of Charleston, Charleston. Georgia.—Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta; Georgia National Bank, Atlanta; National Bank of Augusta, Augusta; National Bank of Athens, Athens; Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus; First National Bank of Macon, Macon; Savannah National Bank, Savannah; City National Bank, Savannah; Merchants' National Bank, Savannah. Alabama.—National Bank of Huntsville, Huntsville; First National Bank of Mobile, Mobile; First National Bank of Selma, Selma. Mississippi.—First National Bank of Jackson, Jackson; National Bank of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Louisiana.—First National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; City National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans. Texas.—First National Bank, Galveston; Galveston National Bank of Texas, Galveston; First National Bank of Houston, Houston. Kentucky.—First National Bank of Covington, Covington; First National Bank of Danville, Danville; Central National Bank, Danville; Danville; Henderson National Bank, Henderson; First National Bank of Lexington, Lexington; Lancaster National Bank, Lancaster; First National Bank of Paducah, Paducah; Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, Richmond; Stanford National Bank, Stanford; Clark County National Bank, Winchester; First National Bank of Louisville, Louisville; Second National Bank of Louisville, Louisville; Louisville City National Bank, Louisville; Planters' National Bank of Louisville, Louisville. Tennessee.—First National Bank of Clarksville, Clarksville; First National Bank of Chattanooga, Chattanooga; First National Bank of Knoxville, Knoxville; First National Bank of Memphis, Memphis; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis; Merchants' National Bank, Memphis; German National Bank, Memphis; First National Bank of Nashville, Nashville; Second National Bank of Nashville, Nashville; Third National Bank of Nashville, Nashville. Arkansas.—First National Bank of Fort Smith; Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, Little Rock.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Opinion of a Distinguished Officer.

THE REBEL POLICEMEN TO BLAME.

IOWA.

Commencement of the Iowa and Minnesota Railroad—Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

IOWA. August 15.—Ground was broken, and a public celebration indulged in yesterday, for the Iowa and Minnesota Railroad, at Folk City.

The Iowa Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will meet at Knoxville on the 26th inst. Trains on the Des Moines Valley road now reach within six miles of Des Moines. A complimentary supper is to be given to the Hon. J. A. Kasson by his friends here to-morrow evening.

From Baltimore. BALTIMORE, August 16.—The great steambark opposition on the Chesapeake Bay, which has been carried on for the past fifteen months, between the Old Bay Line and the new O'Leary line, was to-day terminated by a settlement which involves, it is said, the payment to Archer O'Leary and C. K. Garrison, of New York, of \$250,000, and the transfer by the old line of the fine steamer George Leary, the old line now being left in possession of the valuable Baltimore and Norfolk routes.

The dedication of the National Cemetery at Antietam, which was to have taken place on the anniversary of the battle, on September 16th, has been postponed for one year in consequence of inability to have the necessary arrangements completed in season for the coming anniversary.

From California. SAN FRANCISCO, August 15.—The steamer Sacramento, from Panama, arrived to-day, towing the disabled steamer Golden Age, from Acapulco, and bringing New York advices of July 21. The steamer Moses Taylor sailed for San Juan to-day.

The San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Company have resolved to sell its produce at auction twice a month. Gould & Curry stock is selling to-day at \$740; Ophir, \$220.

From Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, August 16.—Seventy-eight deaths from cholera were reported yesterday. Judge William Lawrence was nominated yesterday as the Union candidate for Congress in the Fourth District.

The Treasury. IMPORTANT TO BANKERS AND MERCHANTS.

The following is a complete list of the National Banks in the Southern and South-western States:—

North Carolina.—First National Bank of Charlotte, Charlotte; National Bank of Newbern, Newbern; Raleigh National Bank, Raleigh. South Carolina.—People's National Bank, Charleston; First National Bank of Charleston, Charleston. Georgia.—Atlanta National Bank, Atlanta; Georgia National Bank, Atlanta; National Bank of Augusta, Augusta; National Bank of Athens, Athens; Chattahoochee National Bank, Columbus; First National Bank of Macon, Macon; Savannah National Bank, Savannah; City National Bank, Savannah; Merchants' National Bank, Savannah. Alabama.—National Bank of Huntsville, Huntsville; First National Bank of Mobile, Mobile; First National Bank of Selma, Selma. Mississippi.—First National Bank of Jackson, Jackson; National Bank of Vicksburg, Vicksburg. Louisiana.—First National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; City National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans; Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans, New Orleans. Texas.—First National Bank, Galveston; Galveston National Bank of Texas, Galveston; First National Bank of Houston, Houston. Kentucky.—First National Bank of Covington, Covington; First National Bank of Danville, Danville; Central National Bank, Danville; Danville; Henderson National Bank, Henderson; First National Bank of Lexington, Lexington; Lancaster National Bank, Lancaster; First National Bank of Paducah, Paducah; Farmers' National Bank of Richmond, Richmond; Stanford National Bank, Stanford; Clark County National Bank, Winchester; First National Bank of Louisville, Louisville; Second National Bank of Louisville, Louisville; Louisville City National Bank, Louisville; Planters' National Bank of Louisville, Louisville. Tennessee.—First National Bank of Clarksville, Clarksville; First National Bank of Chattanooga, Chattanooga; First National Bank of Knoxville, Knoxville; First National Bank of Memphis, Memphis; Tennessee National Bank, Memphis; Merchants' National Bank, Memphis; German National Bank, Memphis; First National Bank of Nashville, Nashville; Second National Bank of Nashville, Nashville; Third National Bank of Nashville, Nashville. Arkansas.—First National Bank of Fort Smith; Merchants' National Bank of Little Rock, Little Rock.

FOR CAPE MAY, ON SATURDAY.

DAY. The new and swift steamer DEL. S. FLETCHER, will leave Chestnut street wharf at 8 A. M. on Saturday, good to return on Monday, including carriage hire.